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M. T. C I C E R O N I S

S E N T E N T I Æ D U Æ

De iis honore augendis,
Qui periculum vitæ adierunt
Reipub. causa.

*Is demum est meâ quidem sententiâ justus triumphus ac verus :
cum bene de Republicâ meritis testimonium à consensu civitatis
datur.*

Cic. Philipp. 14.

*Vita mortuorum in memoriâ vivorum est posita : Perficite ut ii
quos vos ad mortem inscîi misistis, immortalitatem habeant à vobis.*

id. Philipp. 9.

O X O N I I

M D C C X L V I.

P R E F A C E.

THE world is in a manner agreed about the usefulness of Classica Authors for forming a just taste both of sentiment and stile. --- Perhaps the truth of this observation would strike Young Gentlemen more sensibly and raise in them a spirit of more industrious application to their studies, if the subject-matter treated of in those Authors was now and then brought home to and enforced upon their apprehensions. The occurrences in civil life afford frequent occasions of doing this; and passages may from time to time be selected sufficient to illustrate by their similitude what every man both sees and feels: And if they are pertinent and well work'd up, the shortness of them ought to be no objection; since thereby they will neither burden the pocket, nor overcharge the attention.

In this view the Reader is here presented with some extracts, the much greater part of which is not in the common Edition of *Cicero's* Orations.

By way of argument it may be proper to premise thus much, that,

Soon after the death of *Julius Caesar*, *M. Antonius*, a soldier and favourite of his, found himself prompted both by his Ambition and Expensiveness to form a scheme of succeeding Him in his Sovereign Dominion, and in the oppression of his Country's liberty: This he conducted with surprizing vigour and address.

D. Brutus, a man of large fortune, and one who, having been highly favour'd by *Caesar*, was regarded with particular abhorrence by the enemies of liberty for the share he took in *Caesar's* Assassination, exerted himself to the utmost to defeat the schemes of *M. Antonius*. --- He had been nominated by

J. Caesar

J. Caesar to the Government of *Gallia Cisalpina*: To this he retir'd soon after the death of *Caesar*, and declared hostilities against *M. Antonius* by forbidding him entrance into it. But finding himself unable to oppose *Antonius* in the field, he threw himself with all his forces into the strong Town of *Mutina*, which was thereupon besieged by *Antonius*. --- An Embassy was appointed to carry to him the peremptory commands of the Senate to quit the siege of *Mutina*, and to desist from all hostilities: The persons nominated thereunto were *S. Sulpicius*, *L. Piso*, and *L. Philippus*. --- *Scr. Sulpicius* was at that time in a very declining state of health, and died when they were just arrived at *Antonius's* camp. -- Soon after, *Pansa*, one of the Consuls, called the Senate together to deliberate on some proper honours to be decreed to the memory of *S. Sulpicius*: He advised to pay him all the honours, which had ever been decreed to any, who had lost their lives in the service of their Country; a publick funeral, sepulchre, and statue: In this motion he was supported by *Cicero* (*Phil. 9.*) and in this resolution the Senate concurred.

D. Brutus, who continu'd near four months besieged in *Mutina*, was reduced to great straits, but defended it with the greatest resolution. *Hirtius*, one of the Consuls, had already march'd to his relief at the head of a brave army, and particularly of the *Martial* and *Fourth* Legions, which were esteemed the flower and strength of the whole. *Octavius Caesar* had the year before been very active in soliciting his uncle *Jul. Caesar's* soldiers into his service, and had drawn together a firm and regular army of Veterans completely furnished with all necessaries for present service. The command of which was afterwards assign'd to him by authority of the Senate, upon condition that he should employ all his forces in defence of the common liberty, and particularly of *D. Brutus* and his Accomplices. Accordingly he join'd his forces to those of *Hirtius*; and not long after, the other Consul *Pansa* set out to join them with his new raised army, consisting of four Legions. But when he was advanced within a few miles of *Hirtius's* camp, *Antonius* privately drew out some of his best troops with design to sur-

prize him on the road before that union, and to draw him, if possible, to an engagement against his will. Upon which a general action ensu'd, wherein *Antonius* lost the greatest part of his Veteran troops, two Eagles, and sixty standards; but however he regain'd his Camp, hoping to make himself master of *Mutina*, as the place was reduced to great extremity, and his works seem'd strong enough to prevent any relief being thrown into it. But *Hirtius* and *Octavius* attack'd him in his intrenchments and forc'd him to a general battle, wherein he was at length defeated and the place relieved.

Ser. Galba, one of the Conspirators against *Cæsar*, gave *Cicero* a particular account of the first Action, *Ep. Fam. X. 30.* Other Letters also arriv'd severally from the two Consuls and *Octavius*, which rais'd an incredible joy at *Rome*; and the day following, the Senate being summon'd by *Cornutus*, the Prætor, to deliberate upon the Letters of the Consuls and *Octavius*, *Cicero* deliver'd his Opinion as it stands in the fourteenth Philippick, which was ratified by the Senate.

See Dr Middleton's *Life of Cicero*. V. III.

and *Lyfias*,

M. T. C. Sententia

De cæsis ad Mutinam. Phil. XIV.

--- CUM supplicationes justissimas ex
 iis literis, quæ recitatae sunt, de-
 5 cernere debeamus, Serviliusque decreverit :
 augebo omnino numerum dierum, præser-
 tim cum non uni, sed communiter tribus
 ducibus sint decernendæ. Sed hoc primum
 faciam, ut Imperatores appellem eos, quo-
 10 rum virtute, consilio, felicitate, maximis
 periculis servitutis atque interitûs liberati
 sumus. --- *Quin* hoc ipso nomine & eos,
 qui jam devicti sunt, & eos qui supersunt,
 hostes judico, cum victores appello Impera-
 15 tores. Quomodo enim potius Pansam ap-
 pellem? etsi habet honoris amplissimum
 nomen. Quo Hirtium? est ille quidem
 consul: sed alterum nomen beneficii est po-
 puli Romani; alterum, virtutis atque vi-
 20 ctoriæ. Quid? Cæsarem, Deorum beneficio
 reipublicæ procreatum, dubitemne appel-
 lare Imperatorem? Qui primus Antonii
 immanem & fœdam crudelitatem, non
 solum à jugulis nostris, sed etiam à mem-
 25 bris & visceribus avertit. Unius autem
 diei

diei quot & quantæ virtutes, Dii immortales, fuerunt!

Princeps enim omnium Panſa prælii faciendi, & cum Antonio configendi fuit, dignus Imperator legione Martia, digna 5 legio Imperatore: cujus ſi acerrimum impetum cohibere Panſa potuiſſet, uno prælio confecta res eſſet. Sed cum libertatis avida legio effrenatius in aciem hoſtium irrupiſſet, ipſeque in primis Panſa pugnaret, duo- 10 bus periculofis vulneribus acceptis, ſublatus è prælio, reipublicæ vitam reſervavit. Ego vero hunc non ſolum Imperatorem, ſed etiam clariffimum Imperatorem judico: qui cum aut morte, aut victoria ſe ſatis- 15 facturum reipublicæ ſponſendiſſet, alterum fecit, alterius Dii immortales omen avertant!

Quid dicam de Hirtio? qui, re audita, è caſtris duas legiones eduxit incredibili 20 ſtudio atque virtute: Quartam illam, quæ, relicto Antonio, ſe olim cum Martia legione conjunxit, & Septimam, quæ conſtituta ex veteranis docuit illo prælio, militibus iis, qui Cæſaris beneficia ſervaffent, 25 ſenatus populique Romani carum nomen eſſe. His viginti cohortibus, nullo equitatu,

tatu, Hirtius ipse aquilam Quartæ legionis cum inferret, qua nullius pulchriorem speciem Imperatoris accepimus, cum tribus Antonii legionibus, equitatuque confligit, 5 hostesque nefarios, huic Jovi maximo, cæterisque Deorum immortalium templis, urbis tectis, libertati populi Romani, nostræ vitæ, sanguinique imminentes prostravit, fudit, occidit; ut cum admodum paucis, 10 nocte tectus, metu perterritus, princeps latronum duxque fugerit. O solem ipsum beatissimum, qui antequam se abderet, stratis cadaveribus parricidarum, cum paucis fugientem vidit Antonium!

15 An vero quisquam dubitabit appellare Cæsarem Imperatorem? Ætas ejus certe ab hac sententia neminem deterrebit, quandoquidem virtute superavit ætatem. Ac mihi semper eo majora beneficia C. Cæsaris 20 visa sunt, quo minus erant ab ætate illa postulanda: cui cum imperium, eodem tempore, etiam spem nominis ejus deferebamus: quod, cum est secutus auctoritatem nostri decreti, rebus gestis suis comprobavit. 25 Hic ergo adolescens maximi animi, ut verissime scribit Hirtius, castra multarum legionum paucis cohortibus tutatus est,

est, secundumque praelium fecit. Ita trium Imperatorum virtute, consilio, felicitate, uno die locis pluribus respublica est conservata.

Decerno igitur eorum trium nomine, quinquaginta dierum supplicationes; quas, ut honorificentissimis verbis consequi poterō, complectar ipsa sententia. Est autem fidei, pietatisque nostrae, declarare fortissimis militibus, quam memores simus, quamque grati. Quamobrem promissa nostra, atque ea, quae legionibus, bello confecto, tributuros nos spondimus, hodierno senatus-consulto renovanda censeo. Aequum est enim militum, talium praesertim, honorem conjungi.

Atque utinam, Patres conscripti, civibus omnibus solvere nobis praemia liceret. Quanquam nos ea, quae promissimus, studiose cumulata reddemus. Sed id quidem restat, ut spero, victoribus, quibus senatus fides praestatur: quam quidem cum difficillimo reipublicae tempore secuti sunt, eos nunquam oportebit consilii sui poenitere. Sed facile est bene agere cum iis, à quibus etiam tacentibus flagitari videmur. Illud admirabilius & majus, maximeque proprium

prium senatus sapientis est, grata eorum
virtutem memoria prosequi, qui pro patria
vitam profuderunt. Quorum de honore
utinam mihi plura in mentem venirent!
5 duo certe non præteribo, quæ maxime oc-
currunt: quorum alterum pertinet ad viro-
rum fortissimorum gloriam sempiternam;
alterum ad leniendum mœrorem & luctum
proximorum.

10 Placet igitur mihi, Patres conscripti, le-
gionis Martiæ militibus, & eis, qui una
pugnantes occiderunt, monumentum fieri
quàm amplissimum. Magna atque incre-
dibilia sunt in rempublicam hujus merita
15 legionis. Hæc se prima latrocinio abrupit
Antonii: hæc tenuit Albam: hæc se ad
Cæsarem contulit: hanc imitata Quarta
legio parem virtutis gloriam consecuta est.
Quarta victrix desiderat neminem. Ex
20 Martia nonnulli in ipsa victoria concide-
runt. O fortunata mors! quæ naturæ de-
bita, pro patria est potissimum reddita.

Vos vero patriæ natos judico, quorum
etiam nomen à Marte est: ut idem Deus
25 urbem hanc gentibus, vos huic urbi ge-
nuisse videatur. In fuga fœda mors est, in
victoria gloriosa. Etenim Mars ipse ex acie

fortissimum quemque pignerari solet. Illi igitur impii, quos cecidistis, etiam ad inferos pœnas parricidii luent. Vos vero, qui extremum spiritum in victoria effudistis, piorum estis sedem & locum consecuti. 5 Brevis à natura nobis vita data est: at memoria bene redditæ vitæ sempiterna. Quæ si non esset longior, quam hæc vita, quis esset tam amens, qui maximis laboribus & periculis ad summam laudem gloriamque contenderet? 10

Actum igitur præclare vobiscum, fortissimi dum vixistis, nunc vero etiam sanctissimi milites, quod vestra virtus nec oblivione eorum, qui nunc sunt, nec reticentia posterorum insepulta esse poterit; cum vobis immortale monumentum suis pene manibus senatus populusque Romanus extruxerit. Multi sæpe exercitus Punicis, Gallicis, Italicis bellis clari & magni 20 fuerunt: nec tamen ullis tale genus honoris tributum est. Atque utinam majora possemus, quandoquidem à vobis maxima accepimus. Vos ab urbe furem Antonium avertistis: vos redire molientem repulistis. Erit igitur extructa moles opere magnifico, incisæque literæ divinæ virtutis 25

tis

tis testes sempiternæ: nunquam de vobis, eorum, qui aut videbunt vestrum monumentum, aut audient, gratissimus sermo conticescet. Ita pro mortali conditione vitæ immortalitatem estis consecuti.

Sed quoniam, Patres conscripti, gloriæ munus optimis, & fortissimis civibus monumenti honore perfolvitur, consolemur eorum proximos, quibus optima est hæc quidem
10 consolatio: parentibus, quòd tanta reipublicæ præsidia genuerunt: liberis, quòd habebunt domestica exempla virtutis: conjugibus, quòd iis viris carebunt, quos laudare quàm lugere præstabit: fratribus,
15 quòd in se, ut corporum, sic virtutum similitudinem esse confident. Atque utinam his omnibus abstergere fletum sententiis nostris, consultisque possemus, vel aliqua talis his adhiberi publice posset oratio,
20 qua deponerent mœrorem, atque luctum, gauderentque potius, cum multa, & varia impenderent hominibus genera mortis, id genus, quod esset pulcherrimum, suis obtigisse, eosque nec inhumatos esse,
25 nec desertos: quod tamen ipsum pro patria non miserandum putatur: nec dispersis bustis humili sepultura crematos, sed

contectos publicis operibus, atque muneribus, eaque exstructione, quæ sit ad memoriam æternitatis ara virtutis.

Quamobrem maximum quidem solatium erit propinquorum, eodem monumento declarari, & virtutem suorum, & pietatem, & senatûs fidem, & crudelissimi memoriam belli: in quo, nisi tanta militum virtus extitisset, parricidio M. Antonii nomen populi Romani occidisset. Atque etiam censeo, Patres conscripti, quæ præmia militibus promissimus nos, republica recuperata tributuros, ea vivis, victoribusque cumulate, cum tempus venerit, persolvenda: qui autem ex iis, quibus illa promissa sunt, pro patria occiderunt, eorum parentibus, liberis, conjugibus, fratribus eadem tribuenda censeo.

Sed ut aliquando sententia complectar, ita censeo: CUM C. Panfa, cos. Imperator, initium cum hostibus configendi fecerit, quo prælio legio Martia admirabili incredibilique virtute libertatem populi Romani defenderit: quod idem legiones tironum fecerint: ipseque C. Panfa cos. Imperator, cum inter media hostium tela versaretur, vulnera acceperit. Cumque A. Hirtius cos. Impe-

Imperator, prælio audito, & cognito, fortissimo præstantissimoque animo exercitum castris eduxerit, impetumque in M. Antonium, exercitumque hostium fecerit, ejusque copias occisione occiderit, suo exercitu ita incolumi, ut ne unum quidem militem desideraverit. Cumque C. Cæsar, Imperator, consilio, diligentiaque sua castra feliciter defenderit, copiasque hostium, quæ ad castra
10 accesserant, profligarit, occiderit: ob eas res Senatum existimare, & judicare eorum trium Imperatorum virtute, imperio, consilio, gravitate, constantia, magnitudine animi, felicitate, populum Romanum fœdissima crudelissimaque servitute liberatum.
15 Cumque Rempublicam, urbem, templa Deorum immortalium, bona, fortunasque omnium, liberosque conservarint dimicatione, & periculo vitæ suæ: uti ob eas res bene,
20 fortiter, feliciterque gestas, C. Pansa, A. Hir-
tius, Consules, Imperatores, alter ambove, aut, si aberunt, M. Cornutus, Prætor urbanus, supplicationes per dies quinquaginta ad omnia pulvinaria constituat. Cumque vir-
25 tus legionum digna clarissimis Imperatoribus extiterit, Senatum, quæ sit antea pollicitus legionibus, exercitibusque nostris, ea
sum-

summo studio Republica recuperata persoluturum : cumque legio Martia princeps cum hostibus conflixerit, atque ita cum majore numero hostium contenderit, ut plurimos cæderent, caperent nonnullos : 5 cumque sine ulla retractatione pro patria vitam profuderint : cumque simili virtute reliquarum legionum milites pro salute & libertate populi Romani mortem oppetiverint : Senatui placere, ut C. Pansa, A. Hir- 10 tius, Consules, Imperatores, alter ambove, si his videatur, iis qui sanguinem pro vita, libertate, fortunisque populi Romani, pro urbe, templisque Deorum immortalium profudissent, monumentum quàm amplissi- 15 mum locandum, faciendum curent : Quæstores urbis ad eam rem pecuniam dare, attribuere, solvere jubeant, ut extet ad memoriam posteritatis sempiternam, ad scelus crudelissimorum hostium, militumque 20 divinam virtutem : utque, quæ præmia Senatus militibus ante constituit, ea solvantur eorum, qui hoc bello pro patria occiderunt, parentibus, liberis, conjugibus, fratribus : eaque fratribus tribuantur, quæ mi- 25 litibus ipsis tribui oporteret, si illi vixissent, qui morte vicerunt.

M. T.

M. T. C. Sententia

De Ser. Sulpicio ornando. Phil. IX.

CUM Ser. Sulpicius Q. F. Lemonia,
Rufus, difficillimo Reipublicæ tem-
5 pore, gravi, periculosoque morbo affectus,
auctoritatem Senatus, salutemque Reipub-
licæ vitæ suæ præposuerit, contraque vim
gravitatemque morbi contenderit, ut in
castra Antonii, quo Senatus eum miserat,
10 perveniret: isque cum jam prope castra
venisset, vi morbi oppressus, vitam amiserit
in maximo Reipublicæ munere, ejusque
mors consentanea vitæ fuerit, sanctissime,
honestissimeque actæ, in qua sæpe magno
15 usui Reipublicæ Ser. Sulpicius & privatus,
& in magistratibus fuerit. Cum talis vir,
ob Rempublicam in legatione mortem ob-
ierit, Senatui placere, Ser. Sulpicio statuat
pedestrem æneam in rostris ex hujus or-
20 dinis sententia statui, circumque eam sta-
tuam locum ludis, gladiatoribusque, libe-
ros, posterosque ejus, quoquo versus pedes
quinque habere, quod is ob Rempublicam
mortem obierit, eamque causam in basi
25 inscribi: utique C. Pansa, A. Hirtius, Con-
sules,

fules, alter ambove, si eis videatur, Quæstoribus urbanis impèrent, ut eam basim, statuamque faciendam, & in rostris statuendam locent : quantique locaverint, tantam pecuniam redemptori solvendam, attribuendamque curent. Cumque antea Senatus auctoritatem suam in virorum fortium funeribus ornamentisque ostenderit, placere, eum quàm amplissime supremo die suo efferri. Et, cum Ser. Sulpicius Q. F. Lemonia, Rufus, ita de Republica meritus fit, ut his ornamentis decorari debeat, Senatum censere, atque e Republica existimare, Ædiles curules edictum, quod de funeribus habeant, Ser. Sulpicii Q. F. Lemonia, Rufi, funeri remittere : utique locum sepulcro in campo Esquilino C. Pansa Consul, seu quo in loco videbitur, pedes triginta quoquo versus adsignet, quo Ser. Sulpicius inferatur. Quod sepulcrum, ipsius, liberorum, posterorumque ejus esset : uti quod optimo jure publice sepulcrum datum esset.



